LOGISTICS EXCHANGE
OVERVIEW

U.S. military forces serve all over the world, maintaining peace from bases at home and overseas. These forces need to move quickly in time of crisis. Providing our forces with food, fuel, clothing, medical supplies and weapons systems support is an enormous logistics challenge. This complex supply chain of management requires logistical expertise and modern commercial practices and technologies that focus on cost efficiency and customer satisfaction.

Today our Customers have many systems and websites where they can go to extract key information. This "data collection" effort is very time consuming and tedious. In some cases knowing where this information resides is unknown to our customer and/or difficult to find.

To assist our DLA customers, a Logistics Exchange website was created to provide an Internet tool to help the customer gain visibility of this information in one central location.   This website and training manual will attempt to provide the customer with pertinent logistics information to help make your job easier.

This training manual begins with an overview on the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Concept and then transitions to the process of how a requisition flows through the various systems. With this background you are then provided a glimpse of the aggregate the macro functions and systems used in this process in an aggregated manner. Finally the overview addresses cross-functional systems and how the website leads you into additional information and greater depth in each of these categories.

Supply Chain Management (SCM) is defined as the sequence of business processes and activities from customers through suppliers that provide for the flow of products, services, information and funds to meet customer requirements. The chart below portrays a subset of the Supply Chain management process.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT
Tracking a Requisition through the Process
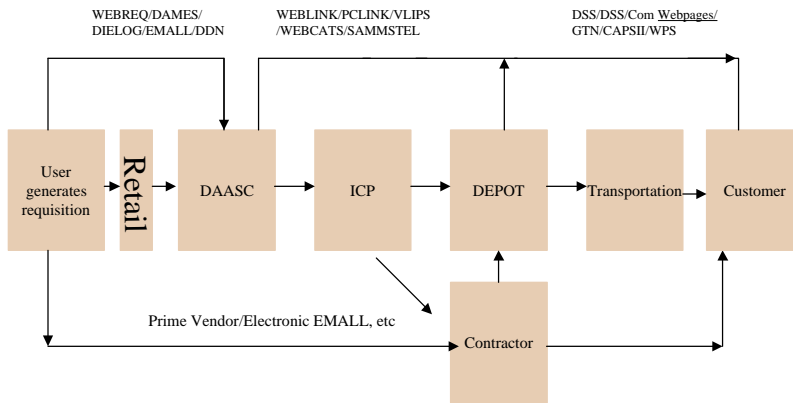
Logistics Response Time (LRT)

      A. **Process Flow of a Requisition** is considered a subset of Supply Chain Management. This process focuses on a customer gaining an orientation, from beginning to end of the various nodes that a requirement processes through. This process begins with recognition of a need and ends once all the steps to fill that need are completed. These steps are outlined in the example below.

Customer/Cataloging/Requisitioning. First, a customer determines he needs an item. He cross-references this item to a stock number using FedLog/LOLA or any other type of cataloging system. Once the customer has properly identified the item he needs, he places this demand in a form of a requisition containing 80 columns worth of data.

Retail Supply. Second, this requisition request then normally passes through the local unit's supply system to determine if there is stock on hand. If stock is on hand there will be an immediate release. If there is no stock is on hand, the item is placed on backorder. Subsequently it is forwarded to a wholesale level Inventory Control Point (ICP) through the Defense Automated Addressing System Center or DAASC.

DAASC. DAASC is often referred to as the post office. DAASC performs several edits and checks to ensure the requisition is formatted correctly. At this stage of the "chain" DAASC routes the requisition to the ICP for processing.

ICP. The ICP then performs similar functions to that of your retail supply system. The ICP will check their asset posture for an on-hand balance. If stock is on hand, it will release a notice to their warehouse or vendor to provide the materiel. If no stock is on hand, it will then be placed on backorder. Simultaneously it will also notify the customer with status of their requisition.

. If the item was identified as a backorder the ICP will often satisfy this need by generating a procurement action. From this purchase request processed by a buyer at the wholesale level, a Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) is generated. In these instances, the manufacture/vendor will ship the material to you, the customer. Once the customer receives the item, the customer will generate a Material Receipt Acknowledgement confirming receipt of material.

Depot. For those items where stock on hand is available, the ICP generates a Material Release Order (MRO) to the depot. Generally, the depot closest to the customer will ship the item to the customer.

Transportation. The depot will determine the best mode for transportation (Air, ship, train, truck). This mode selection is based on the information found in the requisition.

Customer. Once the customer receives the item, the customer will generate a Material Receipt Acknowledgement confirming receipt of material.

In simple terms, this is a very basic overview of supply chain management process.   Keep in mind your requisition processing is dependent on how you fill out your requisition.

B. **Aggregation of Marco Functions/Systems.** This section looks at functions and systems within the various requisition processing cycle. The Logistic Exchange primary website focuses on these Macro level-processing cycles. Here a customer combines his knowledge of the process flow of a requisition with the system nodes to gain an appreciation for supply chain management.

Our Logistics Exchange is divided into four main topics to aid in the understanding process. Below is an example of how the information appears:
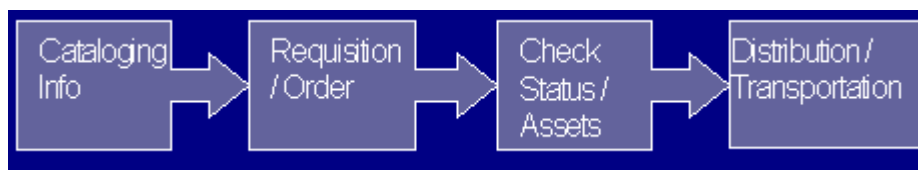
1. Cataloging information – descriptive data can be found in these systems. Data includes part number references written item identification/characteristics, technical data, and manufactures related information. In some cases pictorial or drawings of items are listed.

2. Requisition/Order – In this category, you will find several ways to place your order. You can order through the web using autodin systems or phone using Military requisitioning procedures. Commercial order systems are also available as alternative ordering capability.

3. Check status/Asset – this category is used to find out whether the item you ordered is available, on hand or backordered. If the item has been shipped you will also be provided a transportation control number (TCN#). The source of supply provides latest update on items you need and key management data.

4. Distribution/Transportation – Once your item has been identified as available and will be shipped to you, these systems help you know how and who is moving your item. The mode of shipment by air, sea or land is identified. Whether the item is moving by military or commercial carrier can also be found.

C. **Cross Functional Systems** - A cross-functional system is a primary source of two or more of the categories described above: 1. Cataloging information, 2. Requisition/Order, 3. Check Status/Assets and 4. Distribution/Transportation

D. **Additional Information Category**. This category is broken up into 6 different areas. Subsets within each of these areas are also included.

1. Checklist of Deploying Units - We have created a checklist for the CSRs to use in assisting units deploying. Prior to your unit deploying the CSR can go to our template to help get a unit ready to go. For example it will explain what DoDAAC address changes need to be made.
2. Systems Matrix - This spreadsheet serves as a quick reference guide for our more advanced users. It provides the following information: 1) Name of the System, 2) Key features associated with that system. 3) POC for the system/helpdesk 4) Phone number 5) Email address and 6) Website URL if available.
3. Tutorials - On line tutorials are now available for the Supply Chain Management Overview. The supply chain management overview provides a voice and visual screen capture of the topics being discussed.
4. Log Notes - This is a good starting point to search for information associated with the DLA initiatives, how we compute our Cost Recovery Rates, and policy type point papers.   In this part various topics such as Stock Positioning, Logistics Response Time, Supply Chain Management, Dedicated Truck Initiative, etc. are found.
5. Forms - For the first time we have an automated on line Supply Assistance Request (SAR) form. This form is helpful when a customer is in a critical/urgent backorder situation and is requesting support from DLA. Supply Assistance Request are processed within our Emergency Supply Operation Centers (ESOCs). This on line capability serves as another alternative/avenue the customer can take to request better support from DLA.
6. Links - This option links you to other websites throughout DLA.

     The goal of this website/training manual is to centralize logistic information for our customer. This training guide supplements the Logistics Exchange website to provide the customer a further basic overview and understanding of DLA and how the movement of a requisition flows through the entire process. DLA believes educating our customer on how we conduct business and why we conduct business different from the services will better aid and assist our customer in obtaining DLA material.